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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/697,122	10/31/2003	Ming-Chin Chang	TOP 340	8455
23995	7590 08/08/2006		EXAMINER	
RABIN & Berdo, PC			NGUYEN, JENNIFER T	
1101 14TH STREET, NW SUITE 500			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	ON, DC 20005	2629	<u>-</u>	
			DATE MAIL ED: 08/08/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summer	10/697,122	CHANG ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Jennifer T. Nguyen	2629				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>31 O</u>	ctober 2003					
· <u>=</u>	,—					
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5)⊠ Claim(s) <u>14-20</u> is/are allowed.						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-13</u> is/are rejected. 7)□ Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement					
o) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a)⊠ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau	ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	ed.				
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary					
 Provided by the statement of the statement		Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/31/03,11/09/04</u> .	6) Other:	atent Application (FTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant Admitted Prior Art figs. 1, 2, and supporting specification (hereinafter AAPA) in view of Grave (Patent No. US 6,144,359) and further in view of McCartney, jr. et al. (Patent No. US 5,831,693).

Regarding claims 1 and 9, AAPA teaches a transflective liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a display panel having a viewing area (fig. 1), wherein the viewing area comprises a transmissive region (224, fig. 2) and a reflective region (222, fig. 2);

a backlight device (290) disposed under the display panel, wherein the backlight device provides a backlight passing through the transmissive region (page 2, line 3-21);

AAPA differs from claims 1 and 9 in that it does not specifically teach "a power management controller ...the ambient light becomes greater".

Grave teaches a power management controller (140, fig. 1) connected with a backlight device (130), wherein the power management controller controls an intensity of the backlight (130) (col. 2, lines 30-43); and

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at least one photodetector (150), wherein the photodetector detects an intensity of ambient light around the display panel (110), and then provides a corresponding signal to the power management controller to control the intensity of the backlight (col. 3, lines 12-26);

wherein, by the power management controller (140) based on the corresponding signal, the intensity of the backlight automatically becomes greater when the intensity of the ambient light becomes lower, and the intensity of the backlight automatically becomes lower when the intensity of the ambient light becomes greater (col. 3, line 48 to col. 4, line 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the power management controller as taught by Grave in the system of AAPA in order to reduce backlight energy consumption and obtain optimum display luminance when the ambient light of the environment changes.

The combination of AAPA and Grave differs from claims 1 and 9 in that it does not specifically teach the photodetector located on the display panel outside the viewing area.

McCartney, Jr. teaches photodetectors (12) located on the display panel outside the viewing area (fig. 2) (col. 3, lines 50-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the photodetectors located on the display panel outside the viewing area as taught by McCartney, Jr. in the system of the combination of AAPA and Grave in order to detect the ambient light of the environment quickly and efficiently.

Regarding claims 2 and 10, AAPA further teaches a first substrate (260) located above the backlight device (290);

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a pixel electrode (220) having a transparent portion (224) and an opaque portion (222) formed on the first substrate, wherein the transparent portion of the pixel electrode is in the transmissive region and the opaque portion of the pixel electrode is in the reflective region;

a second substrate (200) opposite the first substrate (160); and

a liquid crystal layer (230) interposed between the first and the second substrates (fig. 2, page 2, line 3-21).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of AAPA, Grave, and McCartney, Jr. teaches the backlight device comprises a cold cathode fluorescent tube (CCFL) or a light emitting diode (LED) (col. 3, lines 1-10 of Grave).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of AAPA, Grave, and McCartney, Jr. teaches the photodetector is a photosensitive resistor or a photodiode (col. 3, lines 55-60 of McCartney, Jr.).

Regarding claims 5 and 6, the combination of AAPA, Grave, and McCartney, Jr. teaches the first substrate and the second substrate are a glass substrates (col. 2, lines 55-57 of Grave).

Regarding claims 6 and 12, AAPA teaches the transparent portion of the pixel electrode is an ITO (indium tin oxide) layer or an IZO (indium zinc oxide) layer (page 2, line 29 to page 3, line 1).

Regarding claims 8 and 13, AAPA teaches the opaque portion of the pixel electrode is an aluminum layer or a silver layer (page 3, lines 1-2).

Regarding claim 11, AAPA teaches forming a thin film transistor array on the first substrate, wherein thin film transistors electrically connect the pixel electrode (page 2, lines 20-27).

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3. Claims 14-20 are allowed.

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered to pertinent applicant's

disclosure: US 6,816,217 and US 6,597,488 disclose transflective LCD device.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jennifer T. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7696.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri: 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jennifer Nguyen

8/1/06

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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